# **GOVERNOR HUGHES** SPEAKS IN BOSTON

Made Three Addresses before College and Business Organ-

izations.

### WOULD REVISE THE TARIFF

Should Be Done after Thorough Study and without Political Tinkering-Band of 300 Harvard Students Escort Him from Hotel to Tremont Temple.

Boston, Mass., March 16.- Governor Charles E Hughes of New York delivered three addresses in this city tonight before husiness and college organizations. The Governor arrived from Albany at 2 55 in the afternoon and was met by the reception committee of the New England Dry Goods association, headed by J. C. B. Smith, the president, and also by a delegation of colored men who are support ing Mr. Hughes for the presidential nomination. Several hundred persons gave the New York Governor a heart; greeting. As his visit was regarded as social rather than notitical nonof the party lenders in this State wa-

at the station to meet him. Governo

Hughes was driven to the Blotel Tour-

nine after a short night seeing tour

about the city. Early in the evening the Hughes Clu Harvard, composed of her students headed by a brass band escorted Gov Hughes from the Hotel to Tremont the New England tree Grade association The Governor was warmly applauded when he entered the languet hall and for some time and kept busy shaking bands. Every sent at the ban pisles were completely filled After diffner President Smith of the association read a letter or regret from Gov. Curtis Guild, who is suffering from the grin Gov. Guild commended Gav. Hughes' ef-

The first apealer was Mayor Hisbard of Reston, who welcomed Gov. Hughes was followed by Habbi Charles Fleis cher of Hoston, and at the conclusion of the clerygman's address Gov. Hugher was introduced. When the cheering had subsided the Governor spoke in part as follows:

towards reforming the laws

New York preverning the conduct

#### GOV. HUGHES'S ADDRESS.

Governor Hughes said in part: "I am here to-night to fulfill a promise which I made a year ago, when circumstances made it impossible to keep my engagement with you. It affords me the greatest pleasure to meet with a body of men so largely representative of New England industry and trade. In one is not an interest which can be separ-Your interest is but a phase of the common interest, and your prosperity must depend upon the general welfare.

tentment and a diffusion of impolness It means that the American people are at work; that the opportunities for labor are increasing; that our productive energies are more and more largely employed; and that interchanges of commerce are multiplying, signifying a greater utilization of our resources. a gratifying realization of the gains of

dustry; no obstacles to its extension; no arbitrary governmental interference to prevent its growth. That American in dustry may flourish, and that we may which flow from wholesame nettylty we must have peace, order, rair laws and honest administration.

#### WE CAN HAVE PEACE.

"Fortunately we may assume that we can have and shall have peace. We have ambitious dealen and lend ourselves to no intrigue that menaces the interests of any other nation. While we secure the protection of our coasts, and should maintain with just precaution the efficlency of our army and navy, we recognize the fact that in holding to our national ideals we may rest free from attack, secure in the judgment of the world upon the righteousness of our polteles and the honorable aims and metheds our diplomacy. Our increasing ternational influence may be and should be the ministry of peace.

"In dealing with our internal affairs the prime necessity is straightforward. impartial and efficient administration We do not improve the character of ad-

# The Roofing **Ouestion**

Will be present this year, as it is every

Shingles aren't satisfactory, because they aren't as good as formerly; but they cost a "good" deal more, Tarred roofing is a back number. Ready roofing, some one of the very man; on the market, is the solution, but then the question is which one?

off it will help you any, we shall be glad to answer inquiries about one particular kind, tell you who has used it, and show you what they think of it. We would also like to have you рознева в сору of "Farm It may show you how to use the other kinds as well as this particular kind. Free by mail from us to you.

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ninistration by increasing its burdens. for do we change the quality of our representatives by adding to their du-Every governmental scheme finds ts ultimate test in the character of the ien who may be brought to its execu-Men who in trade will resort to ishonest methods and unfair practices competition will attempt to fatten semselves at the expense of the public they are elected to office. Men who will prey upon minority stockholders or abuse the frusts that are committed to them in our great financial enterprises, will prey upon the people if they have a chance. Whether powers of supervision and regulation will be wisely exercised depends, not upon the character of the supervisors and regulators; and you

must have a higher quality of citizenship n those who administer the laws than in those whose conduct makes the laws of protecting American industry. We are nd their administration necessary. enery and double-dealing, the perversion of intellectual scumen, and shrewdness n manipulation, we gain nothing in our efforts to provide governmental cures but a profusion of trickery and betrayal, feel the people in order to get rich, and the man who attempts to fool the per- of American production as compared with ole in order to get office; between him production abroad. who seeks his personal profit through an

nothing to olmose. SUPREME TEST OF OUR SYSTEM.

share or his trust as a director, and the

"The supreme test of our system in he insistence and success of the demand that public officers shall render disinterested service and discharge their obligations to the people according to the nient of the statutes. All other questons are of slight importance in comparison with this fundamental one. "Fortunately our people are more awake than ever to its importance. The

multiplication of civic bodies having it

for their object attests a growing in-

The people are tired of bossism; of the use of political machinery to place men in office for the purpose of servng special interests; of the use of mileprerogatives for private gain; and of he prostitution of grants of power insh advantage. They recogn to the necessity for political organization and leadership, but they would have both and leadership represent minerales and source with the requirements of public service. And there will be no abstement in this demand. The people will insist that the watchwords or every department of government must

The object of free government it no confer favors or to impose arbitrary And we full wherever the public right to invaded and wherever any special intorest obtains an unfair advantage at the expense of the people.

"Public office administered solely and our natural resources sateguarded and developed exclusively in the public. granted only upon conditions which secure adequate return and protect the tions rigidly enforced; and the opporunity of each so measured and reportunity-these are the principles of our liberties.

almost always lies in lack of knowledge these are the safeguards of our stability the pipe was supped across the contior imperfect understanding of the facts, and the assurance of our future."

the pipe was supped across the continent-as a gift from an old church to sense you represent one interest; but it or imperfect understanding of the facts. "The majority rule, and the majority ately promoted or separately injured, must be informed if they would rule wisely. Therefore it is of the first importance that, wherever it is found to be lacking machinery should be provided so American life-a myriad of interdepend- into and matters of public concern may he denied that they are public enterprises conducted under public authority. They they have obtained public privileges and have exercised through delegation the sovereign right of eminent domain. They are subject to regulation and, on account more complete satisfaction of wants, and of well-known abuses, the power to regulate is being exercised and will con tinue to be exercised. The American peo-"We want no drags upon American in- ple will not tolerate unjust discrimination e improper service, and they will insist upon demonstrating that the will of the cople is supreme and that the creatures

of the State shall not dominate its gov-"But the cople are too intelligent not a recognize the vast Importance of the development of our rallfood enterprises, of providing betterments and improved facilities, and the necessity of raising the secretary money to attain these objects, They are not unmindful of our dependence upon these artificial highways of heard had grown. ommerce, and are most anxions that their efficiency shall be increased to meet the increasing demands of trade. That grievances may be settled, unfair discriminations avoided, reasonable and impartial service secured. without committing on the other hand the egre glous blunder of stifling needed enter rise, it is essential that the facts should be understood, that complaints should be that through proper machinery oppor-

he truth and to mete out justice accordmy to the facts. The concerns of these real husbnesses are too closely related to welfare of the people in their then and fold activities to parmit them to be while we are insistent upon regulation and the supremacy of the will of the onle, we must demand with equal vior that there shall be an opportunity for the tearing and last determination. This the policy underlying the establishment of the Internate Commerce commission.

It is the policy in pursuance of which legislation has recently been enacted in the State of New York. "If we have machinery adequa" to enire proper investigation and suitable blicity and thus make provision for the certainment of the facts without fear favor, we may be confident that the ers of regulation upon whose exercise in their interest the people are intent will be a ed wisely and in a manner

which will promote confidence and facilitate legitimate enterprise. tenorance and suspicion breed distrust and cannot supply remedies. And wherever, I hen of attempting arbitrarily deal with matters which are intricat nd require analysis, we can make prosion for suitable study and authoritave report, we add to the security usiness by insuring intelligent governmental actions. I am a firm believer in se sound judgment of the people, cannot expect to be altogether free from foolish propaganda and absu's vagaries. But they will be rendered harmless if the facts to which they are applied are generally understood."

SHOULD REVISE THE TARIFF. "It is considered important, I believe by the majority of our citizens, that should have a revision of the tariff. It should be accomplished fairly promptly. without log rolling, not in any sense as matter for prolitical maneuvering, but permitted to grow old." in the interest of the American people as Evening Post

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a whole. We shall adhere to the policy not prepared to surrender our scale of off in administration we reflect chie- wages, or to permit our standards of living to be reduced to those which prevall in other countries. I'pon a complete and just examination of the needed readjustment may be had to the end that the schedules may harmonize Between the man who attempts to with the principle underlying the profestive policy and the reasonable necessities

"In none of these matters can we afman who uses justile office to serve himdealing with the facts as they exist. Any solf or his personal friends, there is perident upon the maintenance of justice and falr dealing.

must endeavor to define the evil and proscribe it; and we must be just as zentous to avoid disturbing honest enterprise of we are poxious to stamp out disimproper privileges obtained the hetraval of fiduciary trust, and every means employed to gain advantages which talent, skill, economy in organization and honorable enterprise do not suffice to give, are the proper subjects of nitack; and legitimate business will not suffer but rather gain from the visor of the pursuit

#### NO GOING BACK.

There will be no going back. The American people are intent on the prosenguition of the supremacy of public rights, the discharge of public obligahad honestly acquired; to give every in-

entive to honorable effort. ways must supplement our steel high-

and patience, investigation and study Handel, who, in spite of his blindness, our government and the essentials of constant insistence upon fair opportunity continued to play almost up to the time presented the first duty is to know. We the patriotism of peace and devotion to ped to Cambridge, perhaps in the same are an intelligent people, and our danger the maintenance of our institutions, way that the organ which now contains and the assurance of our future "

#### SPEAKS AT YOUNG'S.

Nor is business a thing apart. It is that specific grievances may be inquired Delta Unstion society, of which he was July 2, 1775, and where he wo, shipped ent activities. Good business spells cons be decided upon their merits, For exam- of Brown University. The society held the evacuation of Boston. It is doubtqual hanquet to-night. Governor From Young's Hotel the Governor was delcen to the American House, where he addressed the Sons of Brown University of Boston and vicinity, who held their 25th annual reunion and dinner.

ADDRESS TO BROWN ALUMNI. Governor Hughes in his address be-

fore the almost said in part. "A great deal has been said about my experiences at Brown. I remarked the Scituate church there is nothing to the other day that if I had despotic power I think I would massacre all those who talked about them. I am fold by some, none in that language, but with a very adequate description. that I was a little prig. I am told by others that I did not study and that somehow or other, I got through on reading fiction. Still others insist that I was immersed in science until my

The Governor continued: "They expect a good deal of us over in New York, some things rightly some things wrongly. There are some who think the Governor ought to be the whole thing, Legislature, courts and all. There are others who do not want him to be quite as much as he ought to be and in doing his duty acording to the constitution and the escued from fruitless agitation, and statutes and keeping within his sphere and exerting his proper influence and no more, he has almost as much to do as ten men ought to try to do.

My friends, the influence of the execu is a great influence, and it must be un fullingly exerted, so far as it can b with our human fallibility and our errors of judgment, and not for the purpose of geiting anything for himself, not for the purpose of in any way realizing a supposed personal wreng, but simply that the people may have rubbe rights safe guarded, may feel that on every question that may emerge for executive action it will be taken in accordance with an honest judgment and with a true desire to serve the people that placed nim in that responsibility."

### AGED WIT.

Adolph de Rothschild, the Viennese member of Europe's richest family, one evening fell to talking of his fam-

"My mother," he said, "reached the age of 98 in full possession of her faculties, but at that age, died. All her life long, however, she had been a woman of remarkable wit and this did not desert her even at the end. It was then that urrounded by the sorrowing members f her household, she beckoned one of

the attending physicians to her side. 'My dear doctor,' she whispered, 'try to do something for me, if only to comfort these poor people who

"The distressed doctor shook his head He knew that his patient was too strong minded a woman to be put seide by a purely professional lie. 'I am sorry, madam.' he replied.

but your age is against you, I cannot make you young again. " 'But, monsieur,' replied the patient, smiling faintly, ' I do not desire to grow young again; all that I want is to be

#### HISTORIC ORGAN PIPE.

Found to Bear Ancient Inscription Saying it Was Sounded by Handel.

When the first new memorial organ was installed in the First Parish Church, Scituate, Mass., the former instrument was given to the Unitarian society in Palo Alto, Cal. In order to have it properly set up and repaired, Felix Schenstein, an expert from San Franciso was engaged, and in unpacking the instrument he found that two of the ford to shick our full duty our duty of smaller wooden ofpen were of different material and workmanship from the other course threatens the interest of inered on two sides with handwriting, so faint as to be almost undecipherable. He at once concluded that when the orman was built (some two or three de cades ago) these pipes had been taken from a still elder organ-a practice not believ of undisputed geologocal antiquit al all uncommon, since the wooden pipes, ionest practices. Unjustly discriminating like violins, gain in sweetness and rerates, relates, preferential allowances, sonance with one, Careful examination skull to the Nebrucka "locas man," of the inscriptions proved that he was governmental favoritism, unfair practi-cus in connectition, digitonest financiering, (the C pipe) has seen nearly two centuries of melodious service, says the Boston Transcript. On one side of this pipe is written in

a bold old-fash-oned hand, with many flourishes to the capitals, this legend: "Put up by Gilbert & Woodbridge, Organders to his Honor." On the other, in finer writing , with many of the words very difficult to read, were these; "Put This pipe was made by Enetzer (?) in been made to a and by Handel and was heard by George Washington when commander of the American army at Cambridge."

of public printings. They also desire to are in obviously different handwritings. Since these two last-quoted inscriptions to make every man secure in what he the date given in the one is of no value ago" of the other If Handel ever made "The resources of our country must be it sound the pipe must have been con-London in 175 "this would make the opportunities for profitable pipe at least to years old. If, as seems work must mercase with the growth of reasonable, the two writings were put in at the same time, but he different the people are energetic and resourceful, limited, the pipe would be nearly 200 are conducted investigations to determine They are not her mer; debased, nor cor- years old. From the quaint wording of what man was physically, how he is to-Then are intelligent and, honest, the inscription aret quoted it is likely day, and in what directions he is likely interest, public franchises and privileges. Humanity in America is at its test, it that it was written by the earliest workd only upon conditions which see has never attained a higher level either men on it, somewhere in old London gations are conducted, when authoritation imposition; public oldinary exists, but it is not indicate that it was not, by Gilbert & measurements and comparisons of living typical. The great American public has Woodbridge, at least, set up in a church. a keen mind and a sensitive conscience. It is likely that the pipe was made for strained that others may have equal on which has lately been quickened Reason an organ used first in London, where

for all and partiality for none, true de- of his death, may have accompanied one mountle sympathy and gonuine desire of hir own oratories upon it. Before the that the success of each may mean the American Revolution, the organ (and advantage of all, and the inculcation of this pipe with its must have been ship-

In Cambridge it must have been plac-At the conclusion of his address, ed in Christ Church, in front of which, Covernor Hughes went to Young's Hotel, under the old elm, Washington took where he greeted the members of the command of the continental arms on an active member while an undergraduate until in the succeeding spring he forced ful, moreover, if an organ would have Hughes address was brief and informal, been desired or tolerated in the Puritan Cambridge of that day, in any other meeting house save the Episcopalian

This old London organ must have been torn out to make room for a new one some time in the early decades of the 19th century, and one or possibly two, of its pipes have strayed into an instrufor a church in South Reading. How these ever got into the organ is

The instrument, as has been found in preparing for the installation was extremely well built in the first place and shows its honest quality now,

#### THE BRYAN DOCTRINE.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger) Bryan's Omaha platform has the meriof being sure of effecting its own dates if it gets before the country when the people are in a reasoning mood. It proposes that the federal government shall take command of railroads and manipulate the stock market; regulate inter state commerce business institutions of all kinds, the next step being, evidently the manipulation of stocks, prices, wages and receipts of all busines done on large scale; issue all currency; restict state's rights of taxation by assuming most of the large dealing with taxation Hryanism as we get it in the Omaha platform transfers busines to politics and indicates an era when would be partly hoarding and partly gambling. The conservative, careful business men would hourd and the specula tive temperaments would intrigue and bet. Productive investment would be stagnant, and political invasion of ness would attract thousands of raiders to the pursuit of blackmail and spoils, The construction of enterprises, costly and at first unprofitable, in the faith that natural development of trade will bring compensation—the process which has given rapid advance to the prosperity of America-could hardly exist unde the Bryan programme, which is a pren ise or doubt, narrow employment and poverty. Bryan leaves little to the natural ad-

fustment of business needs to business ends. The flow of capital and investment to the differing needs of abilitie of the thousands of business communities would be choked and shut off by political interference, Credits could not art normally for the facilitation of commerce, when the volume of currency depended on the fancy of demagogues and the prices and transportation of commodities were fixed by the arbitrary dicta of

uninformed theorists. If the logic of the Bryan platform does not seem as dangerous as it is thus described, let every citizen read the document over with scrutiny, ignoring the rhetoric and keeping in mind the ordinary rules of business conduct. Could the trade of any country, especially one of wide extent and varying conditions, stand such a system as that to be sent forth in the Denver platform? Can any man of common education contemplate the elevation of executive, legislative and judiciary to power under such doctrines with out seeing ahead demoralization of industry, hiding of capital, prostration of credit and widespread misery?

### A STUDY OF MAN

The Work of the Government Anthropologist.

Dr. Hrdlicks of the National Museum Endeavors to Ascertain if He Can What Man Was, What He Is and What He Will Be.

The United States employs one man who gives his whole time to a study o the structure of mankind. This man Dr. Ales Hedlicka of the nationa museum, says the Washington corre is called the government physical an thropologist. His business is to ascertain If he can what man was, what he is, and what he is likely to be. His investiga tions are based largely upon extensive groups of mankind, of skeletons and rkulls with their brain spaces, and of he remains of all extinct races of men running back into the apes and the monkeys. As a separate science physical antropology is one of the youngest In a recent letter to the Transcript was pointed out that Dr. Hrdlicks ha reached the conclusion that to the preent day on this continent no huma are known thus challenging the claims Asked to summirze his views as to and what it is still possible to do through investigations of this sort. Dr. Hedlicka said to the correspondent of the Tran-

"Man has always been interested in himself. He has taken delight in findmentally, what is good for him and what is not, and what can be done for him in order to improve either his indivudual up in So. Reading. April, 1822," and condition or his condition as one of a great family of onirgals. In general the London about '60 years ago and has study of mankind is called anthropology, "For purposes of investigation the study of man has been divided by those engaged in such researches into physial and cultural authropology. Cultura athropology deals momily in a compara tive manner with everything that has been done or can be done in the indus in fixing the 'about a hundred years trial economical and social development of mankind. Physical anthropology treats, also in a comparative manner, of developed, our means of intercommuni-cation must be improved; inland water. of the 18th century, for Handel died in ment as an animal, the influence that affect his physical growth, and the lines along which he belikely, or may be made

to develop in the future. "In the name of physical authrepology to develop in the future. Such investibeings and of skulls, brain spaces, and skeletons. Data thus obtained and ealto determine the average and the range of variation is form of one race of men and women-the white race, for instance -which in turn are placed alongside of similar figures taken from the black uce, the yellow face, or the red race, and their differences scientifically determined. Such measurements of men of the present day may then be considered tally below the average. They are study-in relation to very early remains dug up ing the effect of surroundings on the southern Europe or the skeletons and skulls of anthropoid apes, to find out just what changes have taken place since man became man. From considerations of this sort, when thoroughly worked may direction we are growing.

mining the organic characteristics of exceptionally capable men or physically defective human beings, such as chronic lecholics, eptlepties, idiots and crim-

physical anthropology were obstructed by ernmental restrictions and even police The first book in night be called this field was published. however, as early as 1656 by Peyrere un-'Preadamites.' appeared in 1639, by Tyson, called 'Comparative Anatomy of Man and Monkey. Linnaeus in 1735, in his cornerstone of elence, the Systema Naturae, gave a foundation upon which to base physical inthropology, by considering man for the pirst time in connection with living crea tures in general. Not until 50 years ago however, did students of man begin to get together. A petition to the prefect of nolice to organize a society in Paris was flatly refused, but no law was found to prevent the assembly of less than 20 per ions, 18 of whom were allowed to meet at stated intervals in the presence of a plain dressed police officer, to see that nothing was said against government or nals began to be published, and finally he study of man in general was divided on that man's structure became a sep-

reate branch of the subject. "The imperfect knowledge of anatoms for this purpose, the lack of full collections of material, of properly trained and of publications on the subject ave handicapped investigators, yet much as been accomplished. Physical an propology has directly advanced general matomy, especially in regard to the skeleton and the brain, and has conributed to zoology, general biology and other natural sciences. It has establishman, and determined the physical charbrought about physical investigation, and brough this a vast improvement of our knowledge of the criminal and other defective classes, It led directly to the practical systems of identification of riminals. It took part in and promoted he studies in human heredity, tion, degeneration and racial intermarriage. It added to the knowledge of the functions and pathology of the body, and especially the brain. It furthered vital statistics, and it has already begun to assist other branches in pointing out, on the basis of gained knowledge, ways toward the safeguarding and improving of the human race.

"The men engaged in research of this sort are completing a study of the normul white man living under average conditions and of the complete range of his variations, to have a firm, standard of comparison. They are perfecting the world's knowledge of the structure. function and composition of the primates, or apes and monkeys. They are determining the development and variation of man's structure and composition as far back as they can. They are comparing one race with another, drawing more closely the lines of demarcation of one race from another, and studying the ef- American.

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feets of intermarriage on offsprings, They are attempting to find out the effect of extremes of elevation, climate, foods, labeliation, a capation and customs on the structure of man. They are testing the physical characteristics of men men-

"In America proper, investigations have niready contributed in no small way to the sound of child growth. Energies be applied not only to discove out, it may be possible to tell in what ering the details of the first appearance of man on this side of the water, but in "But measurements of the structure of the present day to the problem of the resent man are also very useful in deter-Indian and Eskimo, the physical assimilation of the new families of the white race immigrating to America, the development of the negro element and the effect of the mixture of the white with the negro and Indian, and to questions of a similar nature arising in regard to the many barriers of religious beliefs, gov- Philippines, Hawaii, Samon, and our

other possessions. "In general, the ultimate aim of the science of physical anthropology is, on the basis of accumulated anowledge, and together with other branches of research to show the tendencies of the future derelemment of man, to lay down indications for its possible pegulation or im

#### CAN RESTORE LIFE.

Magnesium to Play New Part in Medical Treatment.

Boston, March 10 .- When life is apparently extinct the vital spark may be brought back by the use of magnesium, says Prof. A. G. Mayer, director of the depastment of marine biology at the Carnegie Institute Washington, who arrived in Boston religion. After that anthropological jour- on the steamship Romanic yesterday from several months of research at Naples. "When fully understood, magnesium

will prove the greatest heart stimulant known to science," said Prof Mayer. "It will be the great antitoxin for tetanus. Jellyfish that were shriveiled up and apparently dead are moving about brisky within a few tours after quantities of magnesium. have been put in the water. That is only one of a series of experiments In the course of his work abroad Prof. Mayer used the jellytish largely ed the physical knowledge of races and to demonstrate the revivifying effects many of their subdivisions. It gave an of magnesium. He placed a number impetus to search for remains of early of the fish in a tank filled with sea water and withdrew the magnesium acteristics of the fiels; it actuated and from the water. In a short time the largely carried out the study of man's fish shrivelied up and gave no signs development from his very beginning. It of life. Then the magnesium was restored, and the fish soon became live

The professor will shortly start or a cruise to the West Indies, with 10 other biologists, on the yacht Physialia, for the purpose of

#### further experiments with magnesium. NO SUCH PERSON.

Wu-Ting-Fang, who will represen Thing in this country again, was askd by a clever young American woman who was his neighbor at a dinner, why the Chinese made so much of the dragon. "You know," she said, "that really is no such creature, or possibly I am in error. Did you ever see one?

The crafty diplomat smiled and said: "My dear young woman, how comes it that you make so much of the Goddess of Liberty? You must know that there really is no such creature; or possibly I am in error. Did you ever see one?"-Vossische Zeitung.

#### NOT FEMININE.

"Money talks, you know." "Yes, but it never gossips,"- Nashville

# Howard National Bank

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J. H. GATES, President. F. E. BURGESS, Vice-President,

H. T. RUTTER, Cushier.

H. S. WEED, Assistant Cashier. THRIFT IN SCOTIA.

Two Scotch women were arguing which f them was the more thrifty. First Woman-Dae ye see that purse! Weel, that's ma first one, an' it's as guid as the day I got it. Ye canna come up to that, noo.

Second Woman-Michty me! Whit a poor boast! Ye ken Dugald, ma husband "Weel, he's ma first man; noo you've

got yer third. So dinna preach thrift to me again,-London Tit-Bits. DOGGEREL.

#### You see she called him Birch because His bark was very thin.

She called her little doggie "Birch"

-Cleveland Plain Dealer. HER LOVING FRIENDS. Nan-Where do poor, dear Lil and the usband she has managed to get at last

#### Fau-There won't be any honeymoon She's a wasp.-Chicago Trblune.

expect to spend their honeymoon?

ARBOEAL. "So your son-in-law has a family tree? "Yes," answered Mr. Cumrox, "but

I'm kind o' suspicious that some of us American citizens aren't going about the work of preserving the forests the right way."-Washington Star. LOW RATES

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